



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

laying the blame at anyone's door, but merely to state a most important fact—that many persons in all walks of life and engaged in all manner of occupations, are eagerly seeking information about tuberculosis, but do not know where to find it. If the physician is too busy to do what is so sorely needed of him, there is no one to take his place. It can be accepted as a fact that if all lay persons directly or indirectly concerned with the ex-soldier's welfare could receive proper instruction, a vast gain would be made in enlisting the patients' cooperation in matters of treatment; and failing in this, public opinion would be sufficiently developed to support the Government in making effective its measures of treatment, including its hygienic rules and regulations.

Regarding hospital rules and regulations, even supposing the Government hospitals should discharge each patient on the least infraction of rules, what would become of all these discharged patients, and how far would the tuberculosis campaign be advanced with this large number free to roam at will? Incidentally, the question might also be asked, To what degree of perfection have disciplinary measures been carried on universally throughout the country in private and public institutions? Are ironclad rules always enforced by physicians and institutions that have been much longer engaged in handling cases of this sort than has the United States Public Health Service in handling its patients?

Nothing stated here carries any criticism of the busy practising physician. His place in history and in the hearts of mankind is permanently established. Substantial assistance has been contributed ungrudgingly by civilian physicians; and the fact remains that the campaign against tuberculosis, whether carried on under civilian or governmental agencies, will, to attain the fullest results, ever require the most hearty and energetic cooperation of the medical profession as a whole. Appropriations can not solve all the problems of the ex-service men. In medical matters particularly, education must play a large part, and a large part of this education must come from the medical profession.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOV. 19, 1921.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Nov. 19, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the Weekly Health Index, Nov. 22, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Nov. 19, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force.....	48, 261, 379	45, 132, 230
Number of death claims.....	9, 210	7, 488
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force.....	10. 0	8. 7

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Nov. 19, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (From the Weekly Health Index, Nov. 22, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population July 1, 1921.	Week ended Nov. 19, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. ²	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Nov. 19, 1921. ³
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Nov. 19, 1921.	Previous year or years. ²	
Akron, Ohio.....	229,195	33	7.5	(4) 10.8	5	(4) 3	48
Albany, N. Y.....	115,071	29	13.1	C 14.2	2	C 3	45
Atlanta, Ga.....	207,473	60	15.1	C 10.8	11	C 14	
Baltimore, Md.....	750,864	201	14.0	A 16.5	29	A 30	81
Birmingham, Ala.....	186,133	48	13.4	A 17.8	6	A 7	
Boston, Mass.....	757,634	203	14.0	A 15.5	22	A 33	59
Bridgeport, Conn.....	149,967	28	9.7	A 13.4	5	A 6	63
Buffalo, N. Y.....	519,608	116	11.6	C 12.6	15	C 22	58
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,444	21	9.9	A 11.2	2	A 3	35
Camden, N. J.....	119,672	27	11.8		1		15
Chicago, Ill.....	2,780,655	557	10.4	A 12.7	68	A 96	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	403,418	114	14.7	C 13.5	9	C 14	59
Cleveland, Ohio.....	831,138	186	11.7	C 11.0	24	C 25	64
Columbus, Ohio.....	245,358	85	18.1	C 14.4	9	C 9	104
Dallas, Tex.....	165,282	43	13.6	A 13.5	7	A 5	
Dayton, Ohio.....	158,119	39	12.9	C 9.5	9	C 3	143
Denver, Colo.....	263,152	75	14.9	A 12.1	12		
Detroit, Mich.....	1,070,450	205	10.0	C 9.6	40	C 46	76
Fall River, Mass.....	120,668	39	16.9	C 14.7	7	C 10	105
Fort Worth, Tex.....	111,423	26	12.2		1		
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	141,197	34	12.6	C 13.1	4	C 8	68
Houston, Tex.....	144,340	35	12.6		5		
Indianapolis, Ind.....	325,632	68	10.9	C 12.5	8	C 10	62
Jersey City, N. J.....	302,788	62	10.7	C 10.4	9	C 14	62
Kansas City, Kans.....	103,884	30	15.1	C 9.7	4	C 0	95
Kansas City, Mo.....	336,157	125	19.4	C 10.2	15	C 5	
Los Angeles, Calif.....	611,921	182	15.5	A 12.5	28	A 12	132
Louisville, Ky.....	236,083	59	13.0	C 16.0	9	C 9	104
Lowell, Mass.....	113,757	23	10.5	A 16.2	5	A 8	80
Memphis, Tenn.....	165,656	45	14.2		4		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	468,386	88	9.8	A 11.1	15	A 19	73
Minneapolis, Minn.....	392,315	83	11.0	C 7.5	13	C 6	74
Nashville, Tenn.....	122,036	47	20.1	C 20.2	4	C 7	
New Bedford, Mass.....	125,012	29	12.1	A 12.3	8	A 7	123
New Haven, Conn.....	167,007	38	11.9	C 12.4	7	C 10	83
New Orleans, La.....	394,657	132	17.4	A 20.3	20	A 14	
New York, N. Y.....	5,751,867	1,229	11.1	C 10.4	151	C 167	59
Newark, N. J.....	424,885	83	10.2	C 10.1	11	C 14	49
Norfolk, Va.....	121,260	21	9.0		4		71
Oakland, Calif.....	226,472	62	14.3	A 11.8	3	A 2	38
Omaha, Nebr.....	197,066	49	13.0		10		115
Paterson, N. J.....	137,463	34	12.9		10		109
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,866,212	449	12.5	(4) 15.4	61	(4) 68	73
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	602,452	159	13.8	C 11.7	26	C 25	92
Portland, Oreg.....	264,859	65	12.8	C 7.4	6	C 7	60
Providence, R. I.....	239,645	63	13.7	C 12.7	9	C 7	73
Richmond, Va.....	175,686	32	9.5	C 18.7	4	C 9	49
Rochester, N. Y.....	305,229	73	12.5	C 8.7	12	C 6	93
St. Louis, Mo.....	789,164	181	12.0	C 11.3	18	C 14	
St. Paul, Minn.....	257,781	60	13.2	C 9.7	9	C 6	91
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	121,595	21	9.0	A 12.8	4		62
San Francisco, Calif.....	520,546	118	11.8	C 14.5	4	C 9	23
Seattle, Wash.....	327,227	64	10.2	A 9.0	7	A 6	58
Spokane, Wash.....	104,442	26	13.0	C 13.0	4	C 3	87
Springfield, Mass.....	135,877	25	9.6	C 8.7	7	C 1	106
Syracuse, N. Y.....	177,265	36	10.6	C 14.7	3	C 8	36
Toledo, Ohio.....	253,696	62	12.7	A 14.0	5	A 7	50
Trenton, N. J.....	122,760	32	13.6	A 18.7	3	A 11	46
Washington, D. C.....	454,026	125	14.4	A 16.8	13	A 15	76
Wilmington, Del.....	113,408	14	6.4	C 8.9	3	C 7	
Worcester, Mass.....	184,972	52	14.7	C 12.1	8	C 9	86
Yonkers, N. Y.....	103,324	17	8.6	A 12.6	2	A 5	45

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1920.

³ Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

⁴ Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.